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A. S. Ryabukhin. A NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *LATHROBIUM* GRAVENHORST (COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE, PAEDERINAE) FROM MAGADAN REGION. – Far Eastern Entomologist. 2017. N 335: 20-24.

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Summary. *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) aevenum* sp. n. is described from Magadan Region. A new species is closely related to *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989, *L. temporaneum* Ryvkin, 2007 and *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015 but differs by the shape, proportions and sculpture of the parts of the body. A new species is distinguished from all species of the genus *Lathrobium* by the shape of aedeagus.

Key words: Staphylinidae, Paederinae, *Lathrobium*, taxonomy, new species, Russian Far East.

А. С. Рябухин. Новый вид рода *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst (Coleoptera: Staphylinidae, Paederinae) из Магаданской области // Дальневосточный энтомолог. 2017. N 335. С. 12-16.

Резюме. Из Магаданской области описан новый для науки вид *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) aevenum* sp. n. Новый вид близок к *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989, *L. temporaneum* Ryvkin, 2007 и *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015, от которых отличается формой, пропорциями и скульптурой частей тела. От всех видов рода *Lathrobium* новый вид отличается формой эдеагуса.

In the North-East Asia the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 comprises 18 species (including *L. aevenum* sp. n.), belongs to subgenus *Lathrobium* (s. str.). Of these, seven species are known from Kamchatka (Motschulsky, 1845; Sharp, 1889; Ryabukhin, 2005; 2010; 2015; 2016), six species – from Magadan Region (Ryvkin, 1989; Ryabukhin, 1993a; 1994a; 1994b), three species – from the northern part of Khabarovsk Province (Fauvel, 1875; Ryvkin, 1989; 2007). Two species have been recorded from Chukotka (Tichomirova, 1976; Ryabukhin, 1993b) and one species – from northern Kuril Islands (Watanabe, 2004).

The description of a new species of the genus *Lathrobium* Gravenhorst, 1802 from Magadan Region is given below. The holotype and 14 paratypes are deposited in the collection of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg). One paratype is deposited in the Institute of Biological Problems of the North, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (Magadan).

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES

***Lathrobium (Lathrobium) aevenum* Ryabukhin, sp. n.**

Figs 1–7

TYPE MATERIAL. Holotype – ♂, **Russia:** Magadan Region, environs of Evensk village, 26.VII 2007 (A.S. Ryabukhin). Paratypes – the same locality as holotype, 9–29.VII 2007, 7♂, 8♀ (A.S. Ryabukhin).

DESCRIPTION. Head and pronotum reddish-brown to dark-brown. Elytra usually slightly darker, brown to dark-brown, sometimes to almost black. Sutural and apical margins a little bit lighter, reddish-brown to brown. Abdomen dark-brown to black, with apical segments sometimes more or less lightened. Antennae, mouthparts (except reddish-brown mandibles), and legs dark-yellow to yellowish-brown. Head, pronotum and elytra distinctly, abdomen moderately shining. Surface of head, pronotum and elytra with sparse, yellowish pubescence and a few scattered brownish setae, abdomen with moderately dense yellowish pubescence with golden shine. Length 3.8–4.3 mm, specimens with extended abdomen – 4.4 mm.

Head equal or a little bit broader across basal 1/4 than length from neck to anterior margin of clypeus (45:44). Basal angles broadly rounded; basal margin slightly sinuate or almost straight. Temples slightly convex, approximately 3.6 times longer than eyes (ratio on average 25 : 7); gradually widens posteriad (ratio of width at level of eyes at their posterior margins to maximum width on average 42 : 45). Punctuation deep and moderately dense, irregular, sparser medially. Distance between punctures on average 1-3 times as wide as diameter of punctures. Punctuation of temples irregular, considerably weaker than that of disk, but quite evident. Surface with fine and distinct cellular or reticular microsculpture, well-developed throughout. Antennae moderately long, reaching the basal third of pronotum. Length/width proportions of 1-11 antennal segments as 15/6.5; 7/5.5; 6.5/6; 6/6; 6/6; 6/6; 6.5/6; 6.5/6; 7/6; 7/6.5; 11/6.5.

Pronotum moderately convex, a little bit narrower than head (44 : 45), approximately 1.2 times longer than width (ratio on average 54 : 44). Lateral sides parallel, sometimes very slightly narrowed to base. Anterior and posterior angles broadly rounded. Apical and basal margins straight or very slightly sinuate. Median longitudinal impunctate strip reaching apical and basal margins, not raised above surface of pronotum. Ratio between its width to width of pronotum on average as 10 : 44. Median longitudinal furrow in basal half not reaches basal margin. Punctuation irregular, variable, on average about equal to that of discal part of head. Punctures near the smooth longitudinal median strip forming more or less regular longitudinal rows. Surface with extremely fine, irregular, hatched or linear microsculpture, almost vanishing on median part of disc.

Elytra flattened, approximately 1.3 times shorter than pronotum (ratio on average 42 : 54); conjointly on average 1.2 times broader than length (50 : 42), distinctly shorter at sutural margin, than at lateral one (31 : 42). Apical margin obliquely truncate. Sides straight, gradually and evenly widened from rounded humeral angles to apex (ratio of width at humeral level to maximum width on average 40 : 50). Outer apical angles broadly rounded. Suture slightly but distinctly raised. Broad and shallow indistinct impressions along each side of suture extending to base and almost to apex of elytra. Punctuation irregular, much more indistinct than that of head and pronotum. Diameter evidently less than those on pronotum. Surface with fine but distinct irregular hatched or shagreen microsculpture. Wings absent.

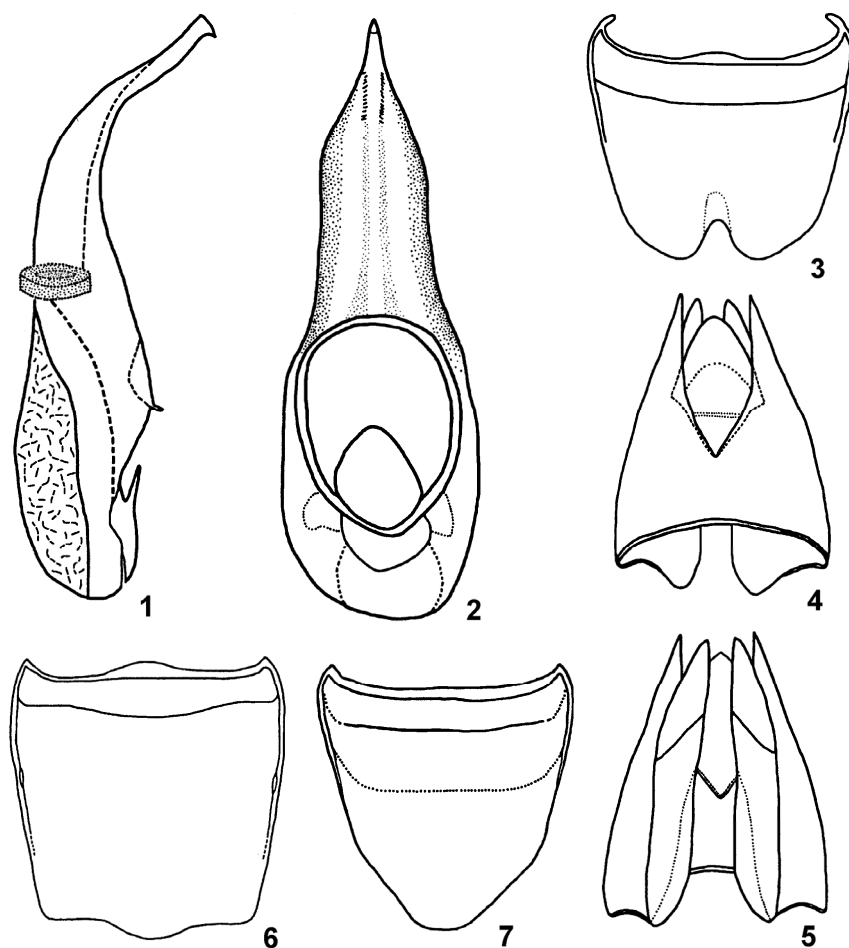
Abdomen evenly and weakly widened posteriad. Segments 6 and 7 slightly broader than others. Apical margin of tergite 7 without light fringe. Punctuation fine, shallow, moderately dense, sparser in median parts of tergites. Diameter of punctures evidently less than that on elytra. Surface with well-developed, moderately dense, reticulate or reticulate-waved microsculpture.

MALE. Aedeagus asymmetrical, internal sac with ring-shaped structure. Lateral and ventral views as in Figs 1-2 respectively. Abdominal sternite 8 with a more or less developed shallow, oval-shaped apico-median impression. Posterior margin with slightly asymmetrical, rather broad and deep angularly rounded emargination as in Fig. 3.

FEMALE. Dorsal and ventral views of genital segment as in Figs 4 and 5 respectively. Abdominal tergite 8 as in Fig. 6. Sternite 8 as in Fig. 7.

DISTRIBUTION. Russia: Magadan Region.

ETYMOLOGY. The specific name is derived from the village name Evensk, near which the holotype and paratypes were collected.



Figs. 1–7. *Lathrobium (Lathrobium) aevenum* sp. n. 1, 2 – aedeagus: 1 – lateral view; 2 – ventral view; 3–8 – details of structure of abdominal segments without pubescence: 3 – male 8th sternite, ventral view; 4 – female genital segment, dorsal view; 5 – the same, ventral view; 6 – female 8th tergite, dorsal view; 7 – female 8th sternite, ventral view.

DIAGNOSIS. *Lathrobium aevenum* sp. n. is similar to *L. transsibiricum* Ryvkin, 1989 from Magadan Region (Ryvkin, 1989), *L. temporaneum* Ryvkin, 2007 from Khabarovsk Region (Ryvkin, 2007) and *L. palanum* Ryabukhin, 2015 from Kamchatka (Ryabukhin, 2015).

From *L. transsibiricum* new species differs by the smaller body size, by narrower head, by widened temples, by longer antennae and by shorter pronotum. *L. aevenum* sp. n. can be distinguished from *L. temporaneum* by the rather smaller body size, by the darker colour, by broader head, by shorter temples, by less narrow pronotum and by evidently broader elytra. From *L. palanum* new species differs by the darker elytra and abdomen, by shorter temples and by the broader elytra. New species can be distinguished from all other species of the genus *Lathrobium* by the shape of aedeagus.

REMARKS. The specimens of *Lathrobium aevenum* sp. n. have been collected by sifting and hand picking ground cover and litter in the grass-dwarf shrub tundra under the clumps of the dwarf birch (*Betula exilis*).

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